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coherent attempt to interpret this movement as a whole in the light of the industrial situation and from the standpoint of its possible significance for an eventual democratization of industry. The task now is for a series of trained investigators with special access to the sources to address themselves to an intensive study of the various individual unions whose general characteristics and trends have been set forth, and to bring together a sufficient array of significant data to serve as a basis for a truly genetic understanding of these organizations.

PAUL WANDER

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

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*Traveling Publicity Campaigns.* By MARY SWAIN ROUTZAHN. New York: Russel Sage Foundation, 1920. Pp. xi+151. \$1.50.

*Elements of a Social Publicity Program.* By E. G. ROUTZAHN. New York: Russel Sage Foundation, 1920. Pp. 17.

*The Health Show Comes to Town.* By EVART G. ROUTZAHN. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1920.

*The ABC of Exhibit Planning.* By EVART G. ROUTZAHN and MARY SWAIN ROUTZAHN. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1918. Pp. xiv+234. \$1.50.

This is a very busy country, but one of our most important social problems is the disposition of our leisure time. An enormous amount of time is expended by the people of the United States in reading the daily papers, going to church and to the movies, electing people to public office, and reading the *Saturday Evening Post*. A good deal of this time is wasted. Some years ago the Sage Foundation undertook to interest the American public in making social surveys, studying the needs of their local communities, and seeking to improve them. They succeeded in creating a great deal of enthusiasm and surveys became popular. It was a new form of recreating, a new form of politics. But the information collected through these surveys did not always reach the whole community. It did not sink in and it did not change habits. It was not adequately advertised and the efforts that were started in this way were not properly directed. It has become necessary to devise some more adequate method of popular education. It is necessary to give the public more simple and specific direction as to the way to go about the matter of local improvement. It is important to keep the local agencies united and on the job.

Recent publications of the Sage Foundation have sought to meet this need. They have emphasized publicity and public education particularly in matters of public health, child welfare, and the like. The Liberty Loan campaigns showed what could be done. These new volumes have analyzed, criticized and summarized the recent experience in this field of social publicity. They emphasize particularly the importance of following up campaigns after they have been started. They show how the newspapers, the schools, and local societies can be used for this purpose. In this way they are helping to solve the problem of leisure time in this very busy and very restless country.

The most interesting and suggestive of these books is the little pamphlet entitled *The Health Show Comes to Town* in which Dr. W. W. Peters describes his health campaigns in China. In this description and the pictures which accompany it the awakening of China is fairly visualized. The feature of this campaign was the use of dramatic action, as well as mechanical and electrical devices, to illustrate his talks. These illustrated talks show better than anything mentioned in Mr. and Mrs. Routzahn's other books the possibilities of visual education and of the moving picture.

ROBERT E. PARK

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*The Voice of the Negro, 1919.* By ROBERT T. KERLIN. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1920. Pp. xii+188. \$2.50.

This is an exhibit in his own language of what the Negro in the United States is now thinking, and as such it deserves careful reading on the part of everybody who is interested in our greatest race problem. In the editor's words, it is a "compilation from the colored press of America for the four months immediately succeeding the Washington riot. . . . Virtually the entire Afro-American press, consisting of two dailies, a dozen magazines, and nearly three hundred weeklies, has been drawn upon." The editor is professor of English in Virginia Military Institute. He has succeeded in being fairly representative in his selection of material and in his attempt to let the press speak for itself. Prominent among the topics touched upon are the Negro's reaction to the world-war, six recent riots, present-day Negro grievances, labor movements and bolshevism among colored workers, and general Negro progress.

It is only natural if some Negro leaders have already welcomed the book as an attempt on the "white" side of the "line" to state their cause,